# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number:

2000-185945

(43) Date of publication of application: 04.07.2000

(51)Int.Cl.

C03C 17/34 B60J 1/00

C03C 4/02

G02B 1/10

(21)Application number: 10-363852

(71)Applicant: CENTRAL GLASS CO LTD

(22)Date of filing:

22.12.1998

(72)Inventor: YAMATE TAKASHI

**NISHIKAWA SHINJI** 

## (54) GLARE-SHIELDING GLASS

## (57) Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce the glare of headlights, particularly from the cars on the opposite lane by specifying the transmission of visible light, the average reduction of the transmission to the wavelength increase in a specific wavelength range and the transmission of the visible light having a wavelength longer than a specific wavelength.

SOLUTION: This glare-shielding glass has a visible light transmission (YG) of ≥70%, the average reduction of the transmission to the wavelength increase in a specific wavelength range of from 590 nm to 610 nm of ≥0.35%/nm and the transmission of the visible light longer than 700 nm wavelength of ≤36%. Particularly, the objective glare-shielding glass satisfying the above-described conditions is obtained by coloring the soda lime silica glass with a coloring component, for example, CuO or the like, or by forming the dielectric film on a transparent glass base plate through the evaporation method, the sputtering method or the ion-plating method. TiO2 and SiO2 may be used as the dielectric layers and they are alternately laminated to each other in 6-14 layers.

## LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number]

[Date of registration]

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

# **BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

\* NOTICES \* ·

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

#### **CLAIMS**

# [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Anti-dazzle glass with which light permeability (YA) is characterized by reducing the permeability of the light of long wavelength so that the conditions whose permeability of the light 700nm or more the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength is 0.35%/nm or more in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm, and is 36% or less may be filled with 70% or more.

[Claim 2] Anti-dazzle glass according to claim 1 which colored glass in soda lime silica system glass using the

coloring agent.

[Claim 3] Anti-dazzle glass according to claim 1 which formed the dielectric film in the front face of the glass of a transparence glass substrate by vacuum deposition, the sputtering method, or the ion plating method.

[Claim 4] TiO2 and SiO2 are used for a dielectric film, and they are six layers thru/or anti-dazzle glass according to claim 1 which carried out 14 stratification by turns about those film.

[Claim 5] The claim 4 publication which reduced the permeability of the light of long wavelength with a wavelength of 630nm or more to 10% or less, or anti-dazzle glass according to claim 5.

[Claim 6] Anti-dazzle glass according to claim 1 which formed the dielectric film in the glass front face while coloring using the coloring agent in soda lime silica system glass.

\* NOTICES \*

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

# **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

# [Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] Especially this invention relates to anti-dazzle windshields for cars, such as an automobile which reduced the dazzle of the headlight of an oncoming car at Nighttime, about anti-dazzle glass. [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although anti-dazzle glasses and photochromic glass are used or modulated light by use of liquid crystal glass, electrochromic glass, etc., colored glass, etc. is conventionally considered for the purpose of reduction of the dazzle of the headlight of the oncoming car of Nighttime, what corresponded appropriately for dazzle reduction is not put in practical use. [0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Brightness sufficient in anti-dazzle glasses cannot be obtained, and a visual field becomes dark and Nighttime's is not desirable on insurance.

[0004] It is impossible to wear modulated light glass, such as photochromic glass and liquid crystal, to have to make light permeability (YA) 70% or more, in order to be hard to consider that it is late and the response of a discharge functions enough to a rapid change of brightness and to adopt it as a windshield moreover, and to actually adopt. Moreover, it is difficult to actually adopt like the modulated light glass to which light permeability (YA) had to be sharply decreased in order to enlarge an anti-glare effect in conventional colored glass, and photochromic glass, liquid crystal, etc. were applied.

[0005] This invention is [0006] aiming at being made in view of the fault of such a conventional technique, and the light permeability (YA) of glass being 70% or more, and offering anti-dazzle glass, especially the anti-dazzle glass which reduces the dazzle of the headlight of an oncoming car.

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is anti-dazzle glass characterized by reducing the permeability of the light of long wavelength so that the conditions whose permeability of the light 700 morenm or more light permeability (YA) is 70% or more, the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is 0.35%/nm or more, and is 36% or less may be fulfilled. [0007] It is anti-dazzle glass of the veneer whose permeability of long wavelength soda lime silica system glass is especially colored using a coloring component, for example, CuO etc., light permeability (YA) is 70% or more, the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the range of 610nm is 0.35%/nm or more from the wavelength of 590nm, and is 36% or less from 700 morenm.

[0008] Moreover, it is anti-dazzle glass of the veneer whose permeability of the light 700 morenm or more a dielectric film is formed in the glass front face of a transparence glass substrate by vacuum deposition, the sputtering method, or the ion plating method, light permeability (YA) is 70% or more, the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the range of 610nm is 0.35%/nm or more from the wavelength of 590nm, and is 36% or less.

[0009] Moreover, add a coloring component to the raw material of soda lime silica system glass, and it is colored. Furthermore, a dielectric film is formed in a glass front face by vacuum deposition, the sputtering method, or the ion plating method, and the light of the long wavelength region of the light is absorbed and reflected. Light permeability (YA) at 70% or more the average of reduction of on the range of the wavelength of 590nm to 610nm and as opposed to the increment in wavelength of permeability — 0.35%/nm or more — it is — 700 morenm — a long wave — the permeability of merit's light is glass of the veneer which is 36% or less.

[0010] Moreover, veneer glass which colored the aforementioned soda lime silica system glass, veneer glass in which the dielectric film was formed on the glass front face of a transparence glass substrate, Or the glass in which the dielectric film was formed on the front face of colored soda lime silica system glass, A laminating is carried out to other glass using interlayers, such as polyvinyl-butyral film, using at least one sheet. Light permeability (YA) at 70% or more [ the optical property after a laminating ] It is laminating glass whose

permeability of the light 700 morenm or more the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength is 0.35%/nm or more in the range of 610nm from the wavelength of 590nm, and is 36% or less. [0011] Moreover, veneer glass which colored the aforementioned soda lime silica system glass, veneer glass in which the dielectric film was formed on the glass front face of a transparence glass substrate, A laminating and light permeability (YA) resin layers, such as transparence polyurethane, to at least one sheet of the glass in which the dielectric film was formed on the front face of colored soda lime silica system glass or at 70% or more It is anti-dazzle glass whose light transmittance of the light 700 morenm or more the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength is 0.35%/nm or more in the range of 610nm from the wavelength of 590nm, and is 36% or less.

[0012] The experiment which will be the requisite for this invention is explained below.

[0013] When the light source is seen, the magnitude of the light source image perceived by the eye is determined by the flare which forms the outside of an image.

[0014] About the flare, the brightness and magnitude of the light source (it displays in a viewing angle), and background luminance were simulated as a parameter, and the reduction effectiveness of the brightness of the flare periphery section for every wavelength was investigated, the automobile of an oncoming car — a headlight — about 20 — in the distance which is about more than m100m, the reduction effectiveness of the brightness of the flare periphery section for every wavelength changed with a viewing angle and wavelength like <u>drawing 1</u>. [0015] <u>drawing 1</u> — setting — the rate of reduction of brightness — the spectrum of the flare — brightness — the spectrum of the light source — it is the value broken by brightness and <u>drawing 1</u> shows the value with a wavelength [ of 5.25 viewing angles ] of 780nm for the rate of reduction of the brightness to wavelength (%) as 100. <u>Drawing 1</u> shows that the rate of reduction of the brightness of the flare periphery section (%) becomes large, so that wavelength becomes large. Therefore, in order to reduce the brightness of the flare periphery section and to acquire an anti-glare effect, it turned out that it is effective to reduce the permeability of long wavelength.

[0016] If permeability is assumed to be 92% except the wavelength region where the permeability of long wavelength is ideally made to 0%, and permeability becomes 0% from this result, since 70% or more will be required of the light permeability (YA) of the front window of an automobile by JISR3211, the most ideal antiglare effect is acquired when the permeability of the light of the visible region exceeding 600nm is made into 0%. Therefore, although it turned out that glass with the spectral transmittance property which can cut completely the light of the visible region exceeding the wavelength of 600nm as shown in drawing 2 is desirable as antidazzle glass, the glass with such a property is difficult to realize. Then, two or more transparence plates with which the wavelength regions which decreased permeability differ on the conditions of 70% in light permeability (YA) were produced, and the effectiveness of decreasing the light of a long wavelength region was investigated in the experiment, a long wave -- it observed with the equipment which shows the magnitude of the flare observed to drawing 3 using the transparence plate 1 which made 0% the transparence plate 3 which decreased the permeability of merit's light, the transparence plate 2 which reduced the permeability near 500nm, and the permeability of 380 to 480nm, and the measurement result about the relation of the magnitude of the flare of the light source perceived the light source brightness shown in drawing 4 obtained, the magnitude of the flare observed in drawing 4 -- a viewing angle (degree) -- expressing -- \*\*\*\* -- a long wave -- the flare was most observed for the case of the transparence plate 3 which reduced the permeability of the light of a long region small, and it found out that the anti-dazzle glass of this invention was effective.

[0017] The transparence plate 1 and the transparence plate 2 put an ion water solution into the cel of glass, and adjust the wavelength and the permeability to absorb to it. The transparence plate 1 is [ the transparence plate 2 of light permeability (YA) ] 69.9% 70.3%.

[0018] The transparence plate 3 is the colored glass stated to the example 1 which decreased the permeability of the light of a long wavelength region, and the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength is 0.36%/nm in the range of 610nm from the wavelength of 590nm, and the permeability of long wavelength is 36% or less from 700nm. Moreover, light permeability (YA) is 70.3%.

[0019] <u>Drawing 5</u> is the spectral transmittance of the wavelength of the visible region of the transparence plate 1, the transparence plate 2, and the transparence plate 3.

[0020] Next, the equipment shown in <u>drawing 3</u> compared the magnitude of the light source observed using five kinds of transparence plates into which the permeability of long wavelength was changed. <u>Drawing 6</u> is the permeability curve of five kinds of transparence plates. It is two values of the average of reduction of permeability [ as opposed to the increment in the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more and the wavelength in the range of 590 to 610nm for the optical property from the transparence plate 4 to / from the permeability curve shown in <u>drawing 6</u> / the transparence plate 8 ], and is a characterization beam. It is shown that an optical property is so close to the optical property of the ideal of <u>drawing 2</u> that [, so that the

permeability in a visible region 700nm or more is low, and ] the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength between 590nm and 610nm is large.

[0021] The average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength of the range of 610nm and the permeability in 700nm or more were shown in Table 1 from the light permeability (YA) of five kinds of transparence plates, and the wavelength of 590nm. In Table 1, the transparence plate 5 is the glass laminate of the colored glass stated to an example 2, and transparent float plate glass with a thickness of 2mm. the transparence plate 8 and \*\* — it is a float glass with a transparent thickness of 2mm. The transparence plate 4, the transparence plate 6, and the transparence plate 7 change the thickness of the glass produced in the example 1, and they produce it so that the permeability of long wavelength may differ in an example 1. [0022]

[Table 1]

	可視光透過率	波長590mm~	波長700mm以上
		610 nm の範囲	の可視光の透過率
		における波長の増	
		加に対する透過率	
		の減少	
透明板4	59.0%	0. 47%/nm	16%以下
透明板 5	70.4%	0. 37%/nm	3 4 %以下
透明板 6	80.0%	0. 23%/nm	56%以下
透明板7	87.4%	0. 09%/nm	77%以下
透明板8	90.8%	0.01%/nm	不以% 8 8

[0023] <u>Drawing 7</u> is the result of letting five kinds of transparence plates of Table 1 pass, and observing the magnitude of the flare with the equipment of <u>drawing 3</u>. In <u>drawing 7</u>, although the transparence plate 4 and the transparence plate 5 can accept a remarkable anti-glare effect, the transparence plate 6 and the transparence plate 7 do not have the transparence plate 8 and great difference, and they can hardly expect an anti-glare effect. Therefore, the thing near [ optical property / of the transparence plate 5 shown in Table 1 ] the optical property of <u>drawing 2</u> was used as the anti-dazzle glass of this invention.

[0024] The anti-dazzle glass of this invention can reduce the dazzle of the headlight of an oncoming car, without securing a bright visual field and spoiling visibility by maintaining light permeability required for a windshield according to easy structure.

[0025] Furthermore, the anti-dazzle glass of this invention has the very bright visible feeling, and since it reduces the dazzle of sunlight, it can use it also for the aperture of the windowpane for cars, or sheathing in a building widely. furthermore, an automobile — a headlight — if it is used for \*\* glass or the cover glass of a headlight, the dazzle given to the operator of an oncoming car can be reduced.

[0026]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The anti-glare effect was acquired because light permeability (YA) is 70% or more, and carries out the average of reduction of the permeability of the light to the increment in the wavelength of the range of 610nm in 0.35%/nm or more from the wavelength of 590nm and this invention makes the permeability of the light of long wavelength 36% or less from 700nm. As a means to give such an optical property to glass, there is coloring by CuO, Fe 2O3, CoO2, NiO2 and CrO3, V2O3, etc. in soda lime silica system glass. [0027] Especially about the glass which it is desirable to use CuO which absorbs the light of long wavelength as a coloring component, and it uses for doubling processing of a windshield When thickness is 1mm and thickness is 4mm, by weight %, at about 1.0% at about 0.2% It is 70% or more, and light permeability (YA) can carry out the average of reduction of the permeability of the light to the increment in the wavelength of the range of 610nm in 0.35%/nm or more from the wavelength of 590nm, and can make the permeability of the light of long wavelength 36% or less from 700nm.

[0028] As opposed to a transparence glass substrate dielectric films, such as TiO2, SiO2, TaO2, SnO2, aluminum 2O3, and ZnO, WO3, CaF2, LiF, MgF2 or NaF, on a glass front face Moreover, vacuum deposition, It forms by the sputtering method or the ion plating method, and the light of the long wavelength region of the light is reflected. Light permeability (YA) at 70% or more The average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is carried out [ nm ] in 0.35% /or more, and the spectral transmittance of the light of long wavelength is made 36% or less from 700nm.

[0029] When carrying out 6 stratification especially of the thing which forms two kinds of dielectric films, TiO2

and SiO2, on a transparence glass substrate by turns and it carried out 14 stratification so that it might become an optical property equivalent to the colored glass using CuO and might describe in an example 4 and the example 5 so that it might describe in the example 3, the thing near the optical property shown in drawing 2 was obtained. Therefore, when using two kinds of dielectric films, TiO2 and SiO2, it is desirable to form 14 layers from six layers.

[0030] Moreover, use CuO, Fe 2O3, CoO2, NiO2 and CrO3, V2O3, etc. for the raw material of soda lime silica system glass as a coloring component, and it is colored. Furthermore, dielectric films, such as TiO2, SiO2, TaO2, SnO2, aluminum 2O3, and ZnO, WO3, CaF2, LiF, MgF2 or NaF, on a glass front face Vacuum deposition, It forms by the sputtering method or the ion plating method. Light permeability (YA) at 70% or more The average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is carried out [ nm ] in 0.35% /or more, and the spectral transmittance of the light of long wavelength is made 36% or less from 700nm. It is desirable to use CuO as a coloring component in this case. The amount of components of CuO is weight %, and it is desirable about the glass before doubling processing of an automobile windshield to make it to about 0.3% from about 1.0% in 3mm from the thickness of 1mm.

[0031] Moreover, the high glass of the safety which many glass laminates with which the windshield carried out the laminating of the glass of two sheets by the interlayer for insurance are used, and carries out the laminating of the transparence resin layers, such as polyurethane, to the interior—of—a—room side of a windshield further is made as an experiment. Coloring according [ on the configuration of such a windshield, and ] to CuO, Fe 2O3, CoO2, NiO2 and CrO3, V2O3, etc., Or the vacuum deposition of dielectric films, such as TiO2, SiO2, TaO2, SnO2, aluminum 2O3, and ZnO, WO3, CaF2, LiF, MgF2 or NaF, Formation by the sputtering method or the ion plating method, Or the vacuum deposition of coloring by CuO, Fe 2O3, CoO2, NiO2 and CrO3, V2O3, etc., and dielectric films, such as TiO2, SiO2, TaO2, SnO2, aluminum 2O3, and ZnO, WO3, CaF2, LiF, MgF2 or NaF, the sputtering method, Light permeability (YA) by formation by the ion plating method or at 70% or more It is desirable to use one or more glass of the veneer which carried out [ nm ] the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm in 0.35% /or more, and made the spectral transmittance of the light of long wavelength 36% or less from 700nm.

[0032] Furthermore, low reflective processing or nonreflective processing can be performed to a glass front face, and the reduction curve of permeability can also be shifted to a low wavelength side to compensate for reduction of the reflection factor of the front face of transparence sheet glass.

[0033]

[Example] Following The example of this invention is explained.

[0034] To example 1 raw materials for glass, silica sand, an alumina, a calcium carbonate, a magnesia, The 2nd copper of oxidation is added as a coloring component using soda ash, potassium carbonate, and a salt cake. A glass presentation these raw materials by weight % SiO2:71.8%, aluminum2O3:2.1%, CaO: After having carried out weighing capacity so that it might become Fe2O3:0.01% and CuO:0.2% NaO2:13.1% and K2O:1.0% 8.1% and MgO:3.6%, and stirring with a ball mill mold mixer, at the temperature of 1480 degrees C, it applied for about 4 hours and a half, and fused.

[0035] the fused glass — the ground was slushed into the mold and it fabricated to the glass plate of 10cm angle, and it ground after annealing, and was made the glass plate with a thickness of 5mm, and the spectral transmittance of a visible region was measured. JISR It asked for light permeability (YA) based on 3212. [0036] The light permeability (YA) of the produced glass is 70.4%, and the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the range of 610nm is 0.37%/nm from the wavelength of 590nm, and the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more is 34.0% or less as spectral transmittance is shown in the curve 1 of drawing 8.

[0037] Using the same raw material as example 2 example 1, weighing capacity of the raw material was carried out so that CuO might become 0.5% by weight % of a glass presentation, and even glass plate production of 10cm angle was performed like the example 1. It ground after annealing, and fabricated to the glass plate with a thickness of 2mm, and the glass laminate with transparent float plate glass with a thickness of 2mm was produced using the polyvinyl-butyral film. As the spectral transmittance of this glass laminate was shown by the curve 2 of drawing 8, in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm, the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in wavelength was 0.36%/nm, the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more was 36.0% or less, and light permeability (YA) was 70.5%.

[0038] an example 3 — to the front face of transparent float plate glass with a thickness of 4mm, membranes were formed on TiO2 film from the glass side, TiO2 film with a thickness of 100nm of a high refractive index and SiO2 film with a thickness of 82nm of a low refractive index were formed SiO2 film and by turns next, the last film was used as SiO2 film, and six layers were formed using the sputtering method.

[0039] As the spectral transmittance of this glass is shown by the curve 3 of drawing 8, the average of the

reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is 0.41%/nm, and the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more is 30.0% or less. Light permeability (YA) is 70.4%

[0040] an example 4 — to the front face of transparent float plate glass with a thickness of 2mm, membranes were formed on TiO2 film from the glass side, TiO2 film with a thickness of 102nm of a high refractive index and SiO2 film with a thickness of 84nm of a low refractive index were formed SiO2 film and by turns next, the last film was used as SiO2 film, and 14 layers were formed using the sputtering method.

[0041] As the spectral transmittance of this glass is shown by the curve 4 of drawing 9, the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is 2.4%/nm, the permeability of a visible region 630nm or more is 9.6% or less, and the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more is 2.2% or less. Light permeability (YA) is 71.3%.

[0042] an example 5 — 14 stratification of TiO2 film with a thickness of 116nm and the SiO2 film with a thickness of 95nm was carried out to float plate glass with a transparent thickness of 2mm by turns. This glass and float plate glass with a transparent thickness of 2mm were set and processed using the PVB film. Thus, as the spectral transmittance of the produced glass laminate is shown by the curve 5 of drawing 9, the average of the reduction of permeability to the increment in the wavelength in the wavelength range of 590 to 610nm is 2.4%/nm, the permeability of a visible region 630nm or more is 9.4% or less, and the permeability of a visible region 700nm or more is 2.1% or less. Light permeability (YA) is 70.7%.

[Effect of the Invention] this invention is good by forming specific \*\*\*\*\*\*\* and a dielectric film in glass for a coloring agent — a long wave — the permeability of merit's light is reduced so that specific conditions may be fulfilled, and it makes it possible to offer the glass of the outstanding anti-dazzle property, and practical effectiveness is size as anti-dazzle glass for automobiles especially.

\* NOTICES \*

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

#### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The graph which shows the rate of reduction of wavelength and the brightness of the flare periphery section by the result of having carried out simulation of the magnitude of the flare and the relation of wavelength it is unrelated to the scale of dazzle.

[Drawing 2] The graph which shows the wavelength of an ideal optical property and the relation of permeability for which the windshield by this invention is asked.

[Drawing 3] The schematic diagram of the equipment for observing the magnitude of the light source through a transparence plate.

[Drawing 4] Light permeability (YA) Graph which shows the relation of the size of the flare observed through the transparence plate and this transparence plate of a result which observed the magnitude of the flare which let 70% or more of transparence plates [ three kinds of ] pass with the equipment of drawing 3.

[Drawing 5] The graph which shows the wavelength of the transparence plate of an example and the example of a comparison, and the relation of permeability.

[Drawing 6] The graph which shows the wavelength of an example and the example of a comparison, and the relation of permeability.

[Drawing 7] The graph which shows the relation of the size of the flare observed through the transparence plate and this transparence plate of a result which observed the magnitude of the flare which let the transparence plate which is five kinds from which the permeability of a visible region differs pass with the equipment of drawing 3.

Drawing 8] The graph which shows the wavelength of an example 1 to the example 3, and the relation of permeability.

[Drawing 9] The graph which shows the wavelength of an example 4 and an example 5, and the relation of permeability.

[Description of Notations]

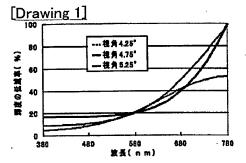
- 1 Light Source (Halogen Lamp)
- 2 Light Source Size Measuring Instrument
- 3 Transparence Plate
- 4 Observer's Eyes

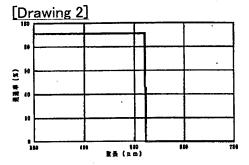
## \* NOTICES \*

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

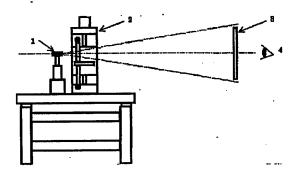
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

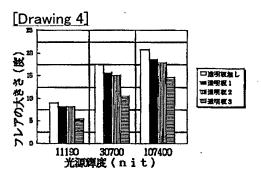
## **DRAWINGS**



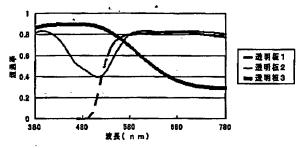


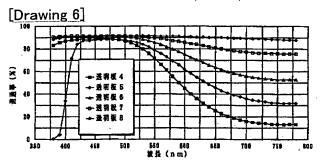
# [Drawing 3]

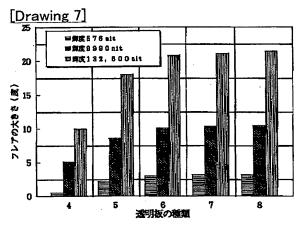




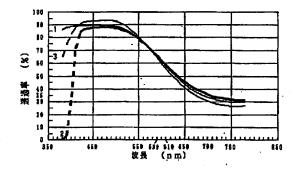
[Drawing 5]

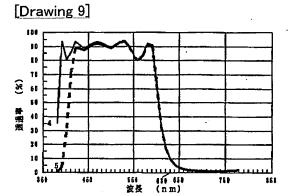






# [Drawing 8]





#### (19)日本国特許庁(JP)

# (12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出願公開番号 特開2000-185945 (P2000-185945A)

(43)公開日 平成12年7月4日(2000.7.4)

(51) Int.Cl.7		識別記号	FΙ		•	<del>;</del>	73-ド(参考)
C03C	17/34		C03C 17	7/34		<b>Z</b> 2	K009
B60J	1/00		B60J 1	1/00	•	G 4	G059
COSC	4/02	· ·	C03C 4	4/02	4 G 0 6 2		G062
G 0 2 B	1/10		G 0 2 B	1/10	•	z	
•			審査請求	未請求	請求項の数 6	OL	(全 7 頁)
(21)出願番号	}	特願平10-363852	(71)出願人	0000022	00		
				セントラ	ラル硝子株式会	土	
(22)出顧日		平成10年12月22日(1998.12.22)	山口県宇部市大字沖宇部5253番地		地		
		~	(72)発明者	山手	表		
		_		三重県村	公阪市大口町151	10番地	セントラル
				硝子株式	式会社硝子研究	<b></b>	
			(72)発明者	西川智	<b>爭</b> 司		
				三重県村	公阪市大口町151	10番地	セントラル
		•		硝子株式	式会社硝子研究	所内	
			(74)代理人	1001086	71		
				弁理士	西 義之		
							•
			1				m 40 === 1 = 44 >

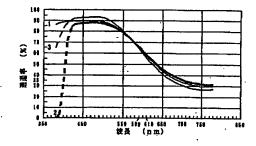
最終頁に続く

## (54) 【発明の名称】 防眩ガラス

# (57)【要約】

「【課題】対向車の前照灯の眩しさを低減する。

【解決手段】夜間の対向車の前照灯の眩しさを低減する手段として、偏光板、フォトクロミックガラス、液晶ガラスおよびエレクトロクロミックガラスが提案されているが実用化されていない。眩しさを低減するのに、長波長の可視光の透過率を減小させることが有効であり、CuOを用いた着色や、SiO2とTOTiO2の多層膜により、可視域の長波長の透過率を減小させる防眩ガラス。



1

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】可視光透過率 (YA) が70%以上で、5 90 n m から610 n m の波長範囲において波長の増加 に対する透過率の減少の平均が0.35%/nm以上で あり、700 n m以上の可視光の透過率が36%以下で ある条件を満たすように長波長の可視光の透過率を低減 させたことを特徴とする防眩ガラス。

【請求項2】ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスにおいて、着色 剤を用いてガラスを着色した請求項1記載の防眩ガラ

【請求項3】透明ガラス基板のガラスの表面に誘電体膜 を蒸着法、スパッタリング法またはイオンプレーティン グ法により形成した請求項1記載の防眩ガラス。

【請求項4】誘電体膜にTiO、とSiO、を用い、それ らの膜を交互に6層ないし14層形成した請求項1記載 の防眩ガラス。

【請求項5】波長630nm以上の長波長の可視光の透 過率を10%以下に低減させた請求項4記載または請求 項5記載の防眩ガラス。

【請求項6】ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスにおいて着色剤 を用いて着色するとともに、ガラス表面に誘電体膜を形 成した請求項1記載の防眩ガラス。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、防眩ガラスに関 し、特に夜間に対向車の前照灯の眩しさを低減した自動 車などの車両用防眩フロントガラスに関するものであ る。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】従来、夜間の対向車の前照灯の眩しさの 低減を目的として、偏光ガラスやフォトクロミックガラ スを用いたり、液晶ガラス、エレクトロクロミックガラ スなどの利用、着色ガラスなどによる調光が考えられて いるが、眩しさ低減のために適切に対応したものは実用 化されていない。

[0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 偏光ガラスでは十分な 明るさを得られず、夜間は視野が暗くなり、安全上好ま しくない。

【0004】フォトクロミックガラス、液晶などの調光 ガラスは、着消色の応答が遅く、急激な明るさの変化に 対して十分機能するとは考えにくく、しかもフロントガ ラスに採用するためには可視光透過率 (YA)を70% 以上にしなければならず、実際に採用することは不可能 である。また、従来の着色ガラスでは防眩効果を大きく するために可視光透過率 (YA) を大幅に減少させなけ ればならず、フォトクロミックガラスや液晶などを応用 した調光ガラスと同様に、実際に採用するのが困難であ

【0005】本発明は、このような従来技術の欠点に鑑 50 の、少なくとも1枚に透明ポリウレタンなどの樹脂層を

みてなされたものであり、ガラスの可視光透過率(Y A)が70%以上であって、防眩ガラス、特に対向車の 前照灯の眩しさを低減する防眩ガラスを提供することを 目的とする

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、可視光透過率 (YA) が70%以上で、590nmから610nmの 波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平 均が0.35%/nm以上であり、さらに700nm以 上の可視光の透過率が36%以下である条件を満たすよ うに長波長の可視光の透過率を低減させたことを特徴と する防眩ガラスである。

【0007】特に、ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスを着色成 分、例えばCu O等を用いて着色し、可視光透過率 (Y A) が70%以上で、波長590nmから610nmの 範囲での波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均が0. 35%/nm以上であり、さらに700nmより長波長 の透過率が36%以下である単板の防眩ガラスである。 【0008】また、透明ガラス基板のガラス表面に誘電 20 体膜を蒸着法、スパッタリング法、またはイオンプレー ティング法によって形成し、可視光透過率 (YA)が7 0%以上で、波長590nmから610nmの範囲での 波長の増加に対する透過率の減少が0.35%/nm以 上であり、さらに700nm以上の可視光の透過率が3 6%以下である単板の防眩ガラスである。

【0009】また、ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスの原料に 着色成分を加えて着色し、さらにガラス表面に誘電体膜 を蒸着法、スパッタリング法、またはイオンプレーティ ング法によって形成し、可視光の長波長域の光を吸収及 び反射させて、可視光透過率 (YA) が70%以上で、 波長590nmから610nmの範囲において波長の増 加に対する透過率の減少の平均が0.35%/nm以上 であり、さらに700nmより長波長の可視光の透過率 が36%以下である単板のガラスである。

【0010】また、前記のソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスを 着色した単板ガラス、透明ガラス基板のガラス表面に誘 電体膜を形成した単板ガラス、または着色したソーダ石 灰シリカ系ガラスの表面に誘電体膜を形成したガラス の、少なくとも1枚を用いて、ポリビニルブチラール膜 などの中間膜を用いて他のガラスと積層させ、積層後の 光学特性が、可視光透過率 (YA) が70%以上で、波 長590nmから610nmの範囲において波長の増加 に対する透過率の減少の平均が0.35%/nm以上で あり、さらに700 n m以上の可視光の透過率が36% 以下である積層ガラスである。

【0011】また、前記のソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスを 着色した単板ガラス、透明ガラス基板のガラス表面に誘 電体膜を形成した単板ガラス、または着色したソーダ石 灰シリカ系ガラスの表面に誘電体膜を形成したガラス

積層、可視光透過率(YA)が70%以上で、波長590nmから610nmの範囲において波長の増加に対する透過率の減少が0.35%/nm以上であり、さらに700nm以上の可視光の光透過率が36%以下である防眩ガラスである。

【0012】以下に本発明の前提となる実験について説明する。

【0013】光源を見たとき、目に知覚される光源像の大きさは、像の外側を形成するフレアによって決定される。

【0014】フレアについて、光源の輝度・大きさ(視角で表示)、背景輝度をバラメータとしてシミュレートし、波長ごとのフレア外周部の輝度の低減効果を調べた。対向車の自動車前照灯がおよそ20m以上100m程度の距離では、波長ごとのフレア外周部の輝度の低減効果は図1のごとく視角と波長により変化した。

【0015】図1において、輝度の低減率は、フレアの分光輝度を光源の分光輝度で割った値であり、図1は、波長に対する輝度の低減率(%)を視角5.25度の波長780nmでの値を100として示している。図1から、波長が大きくなるほどフレア外周部の輝度の低減率(%)は大きくなることがわかる。従ってフレア外周部の輝度を低減させて防眩効果を得るためには、長波長の透過率を低減させることが有効であることが判った。

【0016】この結果より、長波長の透過率を理想的に 0%に出来、透過率が0%になる波長域以外では透過率 を92%と仮定すると、自動車のフロントウインドウの 可視光透過率 (YA) はJISR3211により70% 以上を要求されるので、最も理想的な防眩効果は、60 0 n mを越える可視域の光の透過率を0%とした場合に 得られる。従って、図2に示すような、波長600nm を越える可視域の光を完全にカットできる分光透過率特 性を持つガラスが防眩ガラスとして望ましいことがわか ったが、このような特性を持つガラスは実現困難であ る。そこで、可視光透過率(YA)が70%という条件 で、透過率を減少させた波長域が異なる透明板を複数作 製し、長波長域の可視光を減少させることの有効性を実 験で調べた。長波長の可視光の透過率を減少させた透明 板3と、500mm付近の透過率を低減した透明板2お よび380nmから480nmの透過率を0%にした透 40 明板1を用い、観察されるフレアの大きさを図3に示す

装置で観察し、図4に示す光源輝度と知覚される光源のフレアの大きさの関係についての測定結果を得た。図4において、観察したフレアの大きさは視角(度)で表しており、長波長域の可視光の透過率を低減した透明板3の場合が最もフレアが小さく観察され、本発明の防眩ガラスが有効であることを見出した。

【0017】透明板1と透明板2は、ガラスのセルにイオン水溶液をいれ、吸収する波長と透過率を調整したものである。可視光透過率(YA)は、透明板1が70.3%、透明板2が69.9%である。

【0018】透明板3は、長波長域の可視光の透過率を減少させた実施例1に述べる着色ガラスで、波長590 nmか5610nmの範囲において波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均は0.36%/nmであり、また700nmより長波長の透過率は36%以下である。また可視光透過率(YA)は70.3%である。

【0019】図5は、透明板1、透明板2及び透明板3の可視域の波長の分光透過率である。

【0020】次に、長波長の透過率を変えた5種類の透明板を用いて、図3に示す装置により、観察される光源の大きさを比較した。図6は、5種類の透明板の透過率曲線である。図6に示した透過率曲線から、透明板4から透明板8までの光学特性を、700nm以上の可視域の透過率と、590nmから610nmの範囲での波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均値の2つの値で特徴付けた。700nm以上の可視域での透過率が低いほど、また590nmから610nmの間の波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均値が大きいほど、光学特性は、図2の理想の光学特性に近いことを示す。

【0021】5種類の透明板の、可視光透過率(YA)、波長590nmから610nmの範囲の波長増加に対する透過率の減少の平均値、および700nm以上での透過率を表1に示した。表1の中で、透明板5は、実施例2に述べる着色ガラスと厚み2mmの透明なフロート板ガラスとの合わせガラスである。透明板8、は透明な厚み2mmのフロートガラスである。透明板4と透明板6および透明板7は、実施例1で作製したガラスの厚みを変えて、長波長の透過率が実施例1とは異なるように作製したものである。

40 【0022】 【表1】

	可視光透過率	波長590nm~	波長700mm以上
		610 nmの範囲	の可視光の透過率
		における波長の増	
		加に対する透過率	
	<u></u>	の減少	
透明板4	59.0%	0.47%/nm	16%以下
透明板5	70.4%	0. 37%/nm	3 4 %以下
透明板 6	80.0%	0. 23%/nm	56%以下
透明板7	87.4%	0. 09%/nm	77%以下
透明板8	90.8%	0.01%/nm	89%以下

【0023】図7は、表1の5種類の透明板を通して、 図3の装置により、フレアの大きさを観察した結果であ る。図7において、透明板4および透明板5は、顕著な 防眩効果を認められるが、透明板6と透明板7は、透明 板8と大差が無く、防眩効果はほとんど期待できない。 従って、表1に示す透明板5の光学特性よりも図2の光 学特性に近いものを本発明の防眩ガラスとした。

【0024】本発明の防眩ガラスは、簡単な構造により フロントガラスに必要な可視光透過率を保つことによっ て明るい視野を確保し、視認性を損なうことなく、対向 車の前照灯の眩しさを低減することができるものであ

【0025】さらに、本発明の防眩ガラスは、非常に明 るい可視感を有しており、太陽光の眩しさを減じるた め、車両用窓ガラスや建物内外装の窓にも、広く使うと とが出来る。さらに、自動車前照灯用ガラスや前照灯の カバーガラスに使用すれば、対向車の運転者に与える眩 しさを低減出来る。

#### [0026]

[発明の実施の形態] 本発明は、可視光透過率 (YA) が70%以上であって、波長590nmから610nm の範囲の波長の増加に対する可視光の透過率の減少の平 均を0.35%/nm以上とし、700nmより長波長 の可視光の透過率を36%以下にすることで防眩効果が 得られた。このような光学特性をガラスに付与する手段 として、ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスにおいては、Cu O, などによる着色がある。

【0027】特に、長波長の可視光を吸収するCuOを 着色成分として用いることが好ましく、フロントガラス の合わせ加工に使用するガラスについては、重量%で、 厚みが1mmの場合は1.0%程度で、厚みが4mmの 場合は0.2%程度で、可視光透過率(YA)が70% 以上であって、波長590nmから610nmの範囲の 波長の増加に対する可視光の透過率の減少の平均を0. 35%/nm以上とし、700nmより長波長の可視光 の透過率を36%以下にすることが出来る。

表面にTiOz、SiOz、TaOz, SnOz, Al 20, ZnO, WO, CaF, Lif. MgF, # たはNaFなどの誘電体膜を蒸着法、スパッタリング 法、またはイオンプレーティング法によって形成し、可 視光の長波長域の光を反射させて、可視光透過率(Y A) が70%以上で、590nmから610nmの波長 範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均を 20 0.35%/nm以上にし、700nmより長波長の可 視光の分光透過率を36%以下にする。

【0029】特にTiO,とSiO,の2種類の誘電体膜 を交互に透明ガラス基板上に形成するものは、実施例3 に記述するように、6層形成すればCuOを用いた着色 ガラスと同等の光学特性になり、実施例4と実施例5に 記述するように、14層形成すると、図2に示す光学特 性に近いものが得られた。従って、TiOzとSiOzの 2種類の誘電体膜を用いる場合は、6層から14層を形 成することが望ましい。

【0030】また、ソーダ石灰シリカ系ガラスの原料に 着色成分としてCuO、Fe,O,、CoO,、NiO,、 Cr○、、またはV、○、などを用いて着色し、さらにガ ラス表面にTiO<sub>2</sub>、SiO<sub>2</sub>、TaO<sub>2</sub>, SnO<sub>2</sub>, Al ,O,, ZnO, WO,, CaF,, LiF, MgF,, \$ たはNaFなどの誘電体膜を蒸着法、スパッタリング 法、またはイオンプレーティング法によって形成し、可 視光透過率 (YA) が70%以上で、590nmから6 10 nmの波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率 の減少の平均を0.35%/nm以上にし、700nm より長波長の可視光の分光透過率を36%以下にする。 40 この場合の着色成分としてCuOを用いることが望まし い。CuOの成分量は、重量%で、自動車フロントガラ スの合わせ加工前のガラスについては、厚み1mmから 3mmの範囲で1.0%程度から0.3%程度にするこ とが望ましい。

【0031】また、フロントガラスは安全のため2枚のう ガラスを中間膜で積層した合わせガラスが多く用いられ ており、さらに、フロントガラスの室内側にポリウレタ ンなどの透明樹脂層を積層する安全性の高いガラスが試 【0028】また、透明ガラス基板に対しては、ガラス 50 作されている。このようなフロントガラスの構成におい

7

T, CuO, Fe,O, CoO, NiO, CrO, またはV,O,などによる着色、あるいは、TiO,、S iO, TaO, SnO, Al,O, ZnO, WO, CaF<sub>1</sub>, LiF, MgF<sub>2</sub>, またはNaFなどの誘電体 膜の蒸着法、スパッタリング法、またはイオンプレーテ ィング法による形成、あるいは、CuO、Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>、C oO,、NiO,、CrO,、またはV,O,などによる着 色とTiOz、SiOz、TaOz, SnOz, AlzOz, ZnO, WO,, CaF,, LiF, MgF,, \$\pi\text{tall} aFなどの誘電体膜の蒸着法、スパッタリング法、また はイオンプレーティング法による形成で、可視光透過率 (YA) が70%以上で、590nmから610nmの 波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平 均を0.35%/nm以上にし、700nmより長波長 の可視光の分光透過率を36%以下にした単板のガラス を1枚以上用いることが望ましい。

【0032】さらに、ガラス表面に低反射加工または無 反射処理を施して透過率の低減曲線を透明板ガラスの表 面の反射率の低減に合わせて低波長側にシフトさせるこ ともできる。

[0033]

【実施例】以下 本発明の実施例について説明する。 【0034】実施例1

ガラス原料に、珪砂、アルミナ、炭酸カルシウム、マグネシア、ソーダ灰、炭酸カリウム、芒硝を用い、着色成分として酸化第2銅を加え、これらの原料をガラス組成が重量%でSiO,:71.8%、Al,O,:2.1%、CaO:8.1%、MgO:3.6%、NaO,:13.1%、K,O:1.0%、Fe,O,:0.01%、CuO:0.2%となるように秤量し、ボールミル型混合機で撹拌した後、1480℃30の温度で約4時間半かけて溶融した。

【0035】溶融したガラス生地を型に流し込み、10cm角のガラス板に成形し、徐冷後研磨して厚み5mmのガラス板にし、可視域の分光透過率を測定した。JISR 3212に準拠して可視光透過率(YA)を求めた。

【0036】作製したガラスの可視光透過率(YA)は70.4%であり、また分光透過率は、図8の曲線1に示されているように、波長590nmから610nmの範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均は40.37%/nmで、700nm以上の可視域の透過率は34.0%以下である。

#### 【0037】実施例2

実施例1と同じ原料を用い、ガラス組成の重量%でC u Oが0.5%になるように原料を秤量し、10cm角のガラス板作製までを実施例1と同様にして行なった。徐 冷後研磨して厚み2mmのガラス板に成形し、ボリビニルブチラール膜を用いて厚み2mmの透明なフロート板ガラスとの合わせガラスを作製した。この合わせガラスの分光透過率は、図8の曲線2で示されるように、59

0 n m か 5 6 1 0 n m の 液長 範囲 において 液長 の 増加 に 対する 透過率の 減少 の 平均 は 0 . 3 6 % / n m で 、7 0 0 n m 以上 の 可 視域 の 透過 率 は 3 6 . 0 % 以下 で あ り 、 可 視光 透過 率 ( Y A ) は 7 0 . 5 % で あ っ た 。

#### 【0038】実施例3

透明な厚み4mmのフロート板ガラスの表面に、厚み100nmの高屈折率の $TiO_2$ 膜と厚み82nmの低屈折率の $SiO_2$ 膜とガラス面から $TiO_2$ 膜、次に $SiO_2$ 膜と交互に成膜し、最終膜を $SiO_2$ 膜にして6層をスパッタリング法を用いて形成した。

【0039】このガラスの分光透過率は、図8の曲線3で示されるように590nmから610nmの波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均は0.41%/nmであり、700nm以上の可視域の透過率は30.0%以下である。可視光透過率(YA)は70.4%である。

#### 【0040】実施例4

透明な厚み2mmのフロート板ガラスの表面に、厚み102nmの高屈折率のTiO,膜と厚み84nmの低屈 02nmの高屈折率のTiO,膜と厚み84nmの低屈 20 折率のSiO,膜をガラス面からTiO,膜、次にSiO,膜と交互に成膜し、最終膜をSiO,膜にして14層をスパッタリング法を用いて形成した。

【0041】このガラスの分光透過率は、図9の曲線4で示されるように590nmから610nmの波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均は2.4%/nmであり、630nm以上の可視域の透過率は9.6%以下であり、700nm以上の可視域の透過率は2.2%以下である。可視光透過率(YA)は71.3%である。

## 0 【0042】実施例5

透明な厚み2mmのフロート板ガラスに厚み116nmのTiOz膜と厚み95nmのSiOz膜を交互に14層形成した。このガラスと透明な厚み2mmのフロート板ガラスとをPVB膜を用いて合わせ加工した。このようにして作製した合わせガラスの分光透過率は、図9の曲線5で示されるように590nmから610nmの波長範囲における波長の増加に対する透過率の減少の平均は2.4%/nmであり、630nm以上の可視域の透過率は9.4%以下であり、700nm以上の可視域の透過率は2.1%以下である。可視光透過率(YA)は70.7%である。

#### [0043]

【発明の効果】本発明は、ガラスに着色剤を特定量加えるか、誘電体膜を形成することにより、可長波長の可視光の透過率を特定の条件を満たすように低減させて、すぐれた防眩特性のガラスを提供することを可能にしたものであり、特に自動車用防眩ガラスとして実用的効果が大である。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】眩しさの尺度となるフレアの大きさと波長の関

8

係をシミュレーションした結果による波長とフレア外周 部の輝度の低減率を示すグラフ。

【図2】本発明によるフロントガラスに求める理想的な 光学特性の波長と透過率の関係を示すグラフ。

【図3】光源の大きさを透明板を通して観察するための 装置の概略図。

【図4】可視光透過率(YA)70%以上の3種類の透明板を通してみたフレアの大きさを図3の装置で観察した結果の、透明板と該透明板を通して観察されたフレアのサイズの関係を示すグラフ。

【図5】実施例と比較例の透明板の波長と透過率の関係 を示すグラフ。

【図6】実施例と比較例の波長と透過率の関係を示すグラフ。

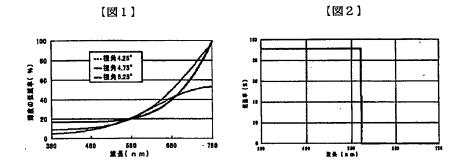
\*【図7】可視域の透過率が異なる5種類の透明板を通してみたフレアの大きさを図3の装置で観察した結果の、 透明板と該透明板を通して観察されたフレアのサイズの 関係を示すグラフ。

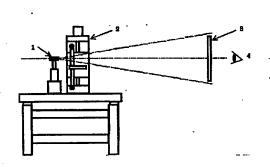
【図8】実施例1から実施例3の波長と透過率の関係を示すグラフ。

【図9】実施例4および実施例5の波長と透過率の関係を示すグラフ。

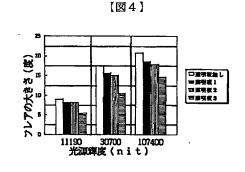
【符号の説明】

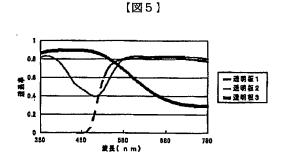
- 10 1 光源 (ハロゲンランブ)
  - 2 光源サイズ測定器
  - 3 透明板
  - 4 観察者の目

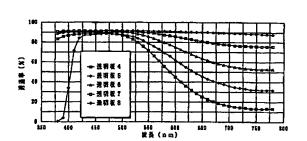




[図3]

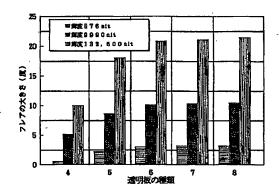




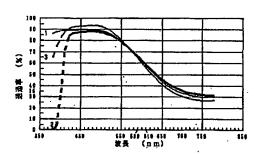


【図6】

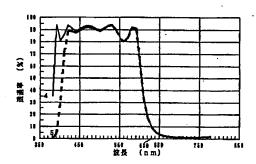




## [図8]



[図9]



## フロントページの続き

Fターム(参考) 2K009 AA12 BB02 CC03 DD03 DD04

DD07 EE00 EE01

4G059 AA01 AC02 AC08 EA04 EA05

EB02 EB04 GA02 GA04 GA12

4G062 AA01 BB01 DA07 DB03 DC01

DD01 DE01 DF01 EA01 EB04

EC03 ED03 EE03 EF01 EG01

FA10 GA10 HH01 HH04 HH05

HH07 HH09 HH12 HH13 HH15

HH17 JJ10 KK10 MM01 NN05

# This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning Operations and is not part of the Official Record

# **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

☐ BLACK BORDERS
☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
☐ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY

# IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.